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Utah LABOR MARKET REPORT

FEBRUARY 1988 published March 1988

- In February, Utah's unemployment rate fell to 5.7 percent – down one-tenth from January 1988.
- Joblessness in the State appears to have leveled off. During the past five months, Utah's unemployment rate has registered between 5.7 and 5.9 percent.
- Utah's economy expanded by 11,000 nonfarm jobs between February 1987 and February 1988 for a 1.8 percent increase.
- The year-to-year employment increase marks Utah's highest growth rate since June 1986.
- The service industry's exuberant growth – up 10,900 jobs and almost 8 percent – was seconded only by manufacturing where employment grew by almost 4,900 jobs (5.5 percent).

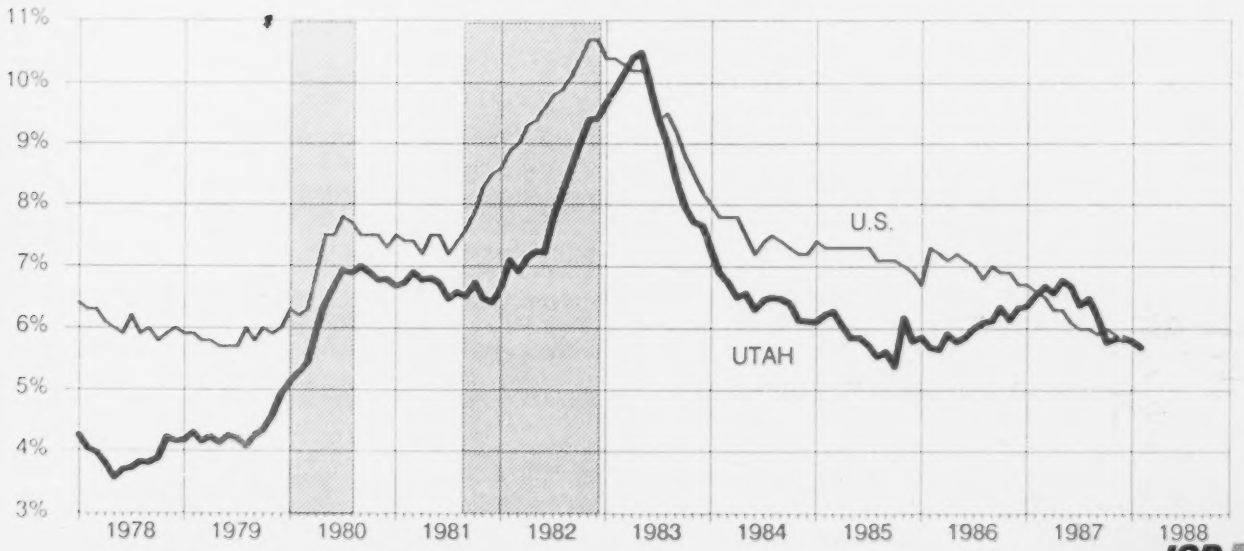
THE BIG STORY – EMPLOYMENT GROWTH

Utah's unemployment rate dropped (one-tenth of a point) to 5.7 percent in February. But, that's not the big story this month. Between February 1987 and February 1988, Utah added 11,000 net new jobs to its labor market – for a growth rate of 1.8 percent. What's so special about expansion of less than 2 percent? It's hardly a major surge in jobs. Nevertheless, the year-to-year February increase marks the highest percentage gain in Utah's nonfarm employment since June 1986. Revised employment figures shows job growth increasing at a slow but fairly steady rate. (See the chart on page 2.)

In this issue:

- Feature: Utah Job Outlook, 1988-1993.
- New Reference Base for Consumer Price Indexes, pg. 7.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
UTAH AND UNITED STATES
1978 - 1988



Shaded areas represent U.S. recession periods.
SOURCE: Utah Department of Employment Security.

UTAH DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY — JOB SERVICE

YEAR-OVER PERCENT GROWTH IN UTAH NONFARM JOBS
1980 - 1988

SOURCE: Utah Department of Employment Security.

THE DRIVING FORCES

Services continued as the prime force behind Utah job growth. The robust services industry has added 10,700 new positions to the economy since February 1987 – up almost 8 percent. Employment in business services has grown a whopping 12 percent (6,000 jobs) just since February of last year. Medical services also contributed by adding 2,400 new positions (up 6 percent).

However, the most encouraging omen for Utah remains the hardy performance of manufacturing. Since February 1987, durable goods manufacturing has added 3,000 new jobs for growth of 5 percent. Moreover, nondurable goods manufacturing contributed an additional 1,800 positions (up 6 percent). Primary metals and space/defense related manufacturing were the principal job-gaining players.

SLOW GOING

Mining, transportation/communication/utilities (TCPU), and finance/insurance/real estate (FIRE) also yielded net additions to the jobs market. However, these industries tended toward the low end of the growth scale. Mining employment is up 5 percent from a year ago (about 400 jobs). The oil/gas extraction industry appears to have turned a corner – compared to February 1987, jobs are down only 4 percent rather than the 25 percent year-over declines of recent months. A strong 10 percent gain in air and motor freight employment helped TCPU overcome losses in utilities and railroad employment. Overall, the industry added 500 new positions. Layoffs almost offset gains in FIRE. Still, the industry showed a gain of 200 jobs – less than one percent.

WHATEVER HAPPENED TO RETAIL TRADE?

Although wholesale trade employment remained static in comparison to February 1987, retail trade sustained a slight employment drop of 800 positions. In fact, food stores proved to be the only major retail trade category to gain jobs in the February 1987 to February 1988 time period. However, as the rest of the economy improves, retail trade should begin to expand once more.

But, trade is not the only industry in employment distress. The debilitated construction industry has lost 4,500 jobs (an 18 percent drop) since 1987. In addition, total government employment dropped by 1,100 positions – not quite 1 percent. The 900 position drop in federal government was precipitated by a 5 percent decline in defense-related jobs. State government fell by 500 jobs in comparison to February 1987 – a 1 percent drop. On the other hand, local government increased by 500 positions.

UNEMPLOYMENT – THE FACTS AND FIGURES

But what about the unemployment figures? The improved job growth and unseasonably warm weather combined to nudge joblessness down. Currently, the State's unemployment rate is almost indistinguishable from the national figure – after that abnormal 1987 stint of above (U.S.) average joblessness. Utah joblessness seems to have leveled off. During the past five months, the unemployment rate has ranged between 5.7 and 5.9 percent. However, remember that since June 1987, the rate has plummeted by a full point. Moreover, the number of out-of-work Utahns (43,600 in February 1988) has fallen by 12 percent since last year. All in all, Utah's labor market appears to be on the upswing.

Lecia Parks, Labor Market Economist

Governor Bangerter has declared March 14-18 as OLDER WORKER WEEK in Utah. He urges employers to take advantage of the expertise and talents of Utah's increasing older worker population.

UTAH JOB OUTLOOK
1988 TO 1993

The Utah Department of Employment Security has just released the biennial publication *Utah Job Outlook Statewide & Service Delivery Areas 1988-1993*. Although designed especially for job training and education planners, the *Outlook* has a variety of uses in job search, employment counseling, and career exploration. It contains comprehensive occupational outlook information for Utah as well as for each of the State's nine Service Delivery Areas.

The *Utah Job Outlook* contains narrative, charts, and tables that present estimates of current and projected employment levels for the some 160 occupations in demand in Utah. Also included are training levels and starting wage information. The *Job Outlook* information represent the entire Utah labor market and are based on the industry forcasts from the Utah Process Economic and Demographic (UPED) econometric model used by the Utah State Office of Planning and Budget.

Here are highlights from the *Utah Job Outlook:*

- Over 95,000 new jobs are projected for Utah between 1988 and 1993. Total employment will increase from 743,000 in 1988 to nearly 839,000 by 1993. The 95,000 new jobs represent a 12 percent overall increase and reflect an average growth rate of 2.6 percent per year.(See Chart 1)
- Over 60 percent of all jobs in the Beehive State will be concentrated in three of the 12 major industry sectors: services, trade, and manufacturing. These three sectors will each experience growth rates in excess of the state average of 2.6 percent per year. (See Chart 2)
- In contrast, agriculture will actually lose some 200 jobs.
- In terms of industry employment trends, Utah's economy will continue to diversify, with a shift of jobs into the services sector. Industry groups that will increase their share of total jobs over the five-year period are as follows: construction; manufacturing; transportation, communications, and utilities; trade; and services. Mining, government (federal, state, and local), agriculture, and self-employed will lose employment share.
- With the exception of agriculture, all industry sectors will experience an increase in actual employment.

- The job outlook in the nine Service Delivery Areas (SDAs) around the State will vary. Rural Utah will experience growth rates well below the state average. In fact, growth rates for the Central, Uintah Basin, and Southeastern SDAs will be two percent per year or less. The one relative bright spot is Washington County in the Southwestern SDA which will continue to experience rapid population and employment growth.

- The Wasatch Front Corridor, from Weber County in the north through Utah County to the south, will account for 83 percent of the State's employment in 1988 and 1993, and 86 percent of all new jobs. Six out of every ten new jobs in Utah will occur in the Wasatch Front South (Salt Lake and Tooele counties) SDA.

- An average of 41,000 job openings will occur each year over the five-year period. These 41,000 openings include 19,000 job openings due to growth in the economy (new jobs), and 22,000 openings to replace workers that leave the labor force. Thus, the majority of job openings do not result from economic growth, but from the need to replace current workers who leave the labor force.

- The occupational composition of the job market continues to reflect the movement of jobs toward the service and service-related industries. The service-related occupations, although accounting for only 14 percent of all employment, will grow at the fastest rate of all occupational categories.

- The largest occupational group in the Utah economy, comprising one-fourth of all jobs, is the production, operating, and maintenance category. Second in line is the professional, paraprofessional, and technical category, accounting for over 20 percent of all employment.

- Of the seven major occupational categories, the trend is toward more managerial, sales, and service-related employment. While not showing an actual loss of jobs, the clerical, agricultural, and production occupations will lose, in percentage terms, employment share to the other faster growing occupational categories.(See Charts 3 and 4)

Copies of the *Utah Job Outlook* which address these highlights and provide information on each of the nine Service Delivery Areas across the state are available from Labor Market Information Services, Utah Department of Employment Security. Phone (801) 533-2746

John Mathews, Labor Market Economist

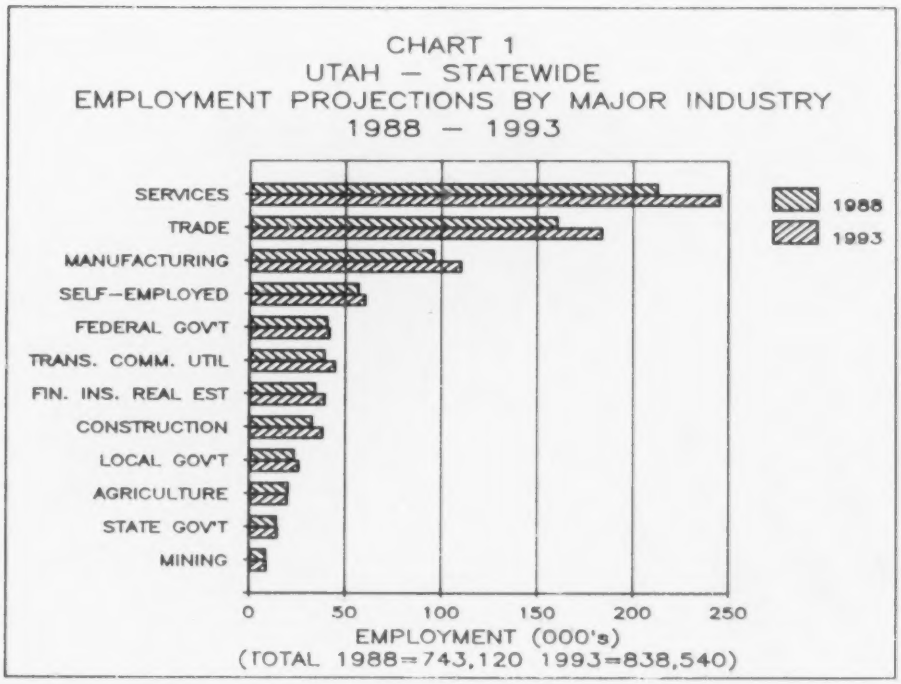


CHART 1
UTAH – STATEWIDE
EMPLOYMENT PROJECTIONS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY
1988 – 1993
SERVICES
TRADE
MANUFACTURING
SELF-EMPLOYED
FEDERAL GOV'T
TRANS. COMM. UTIL
FIN. INS. REAL EST
CONSTRUCTION
LOCAL GOV'T
AGRICULTURE
STATE GOV'T
MINING
1988
1993
0
50
100
150
200
250
EMPLOYMENT (000's)
(TOTAL 1988=743,120 1993=838,540)

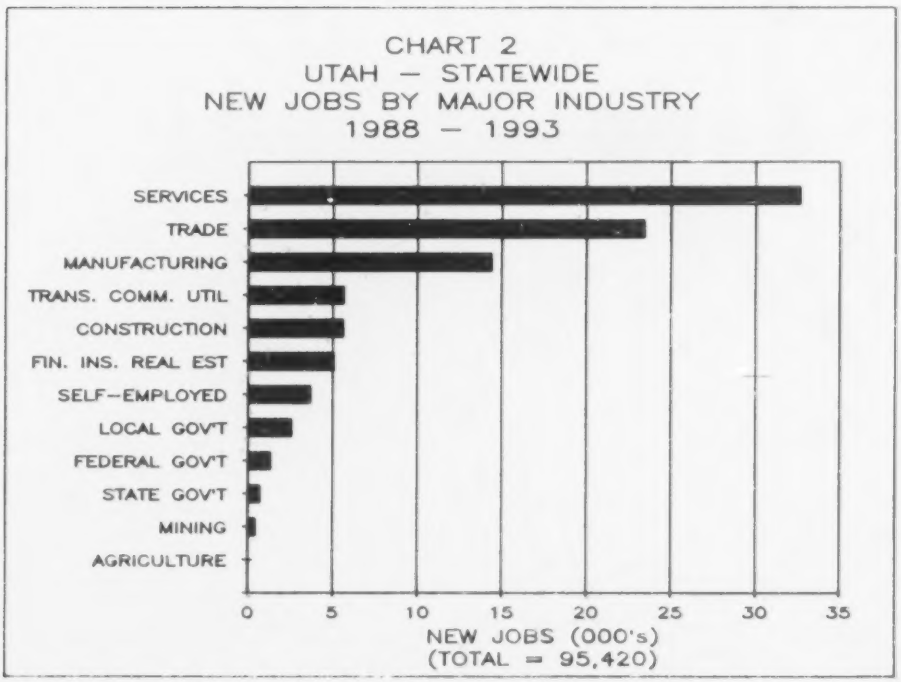
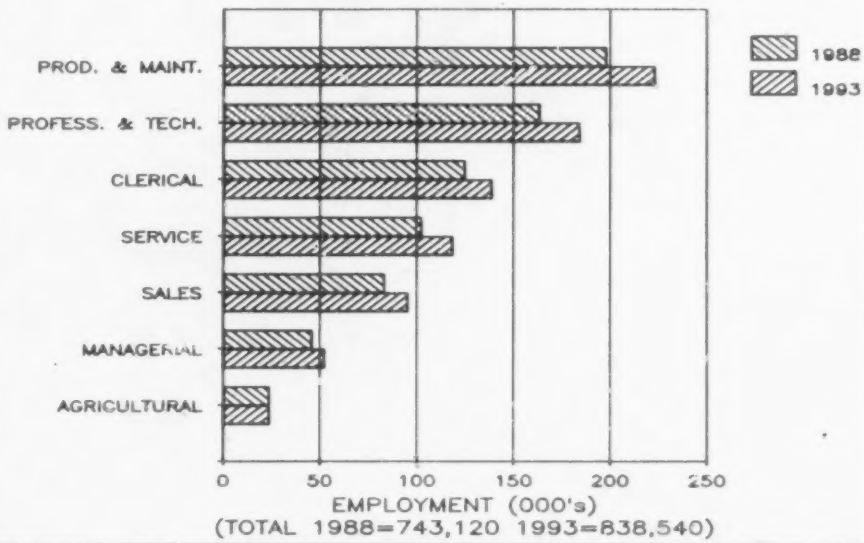


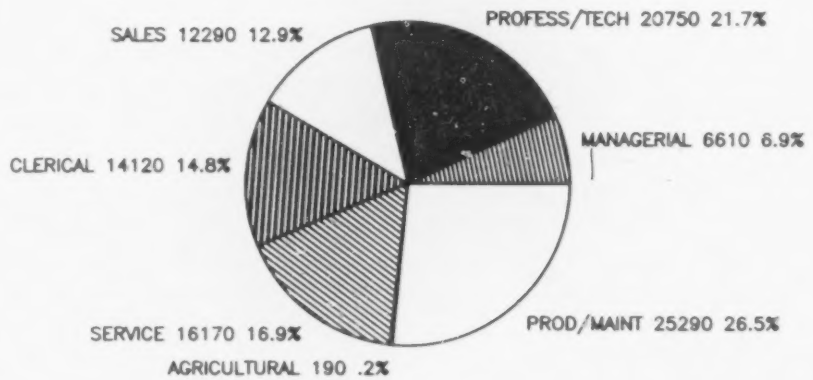
CHART 2
UTAH – STATEWIDE
NEW JOBS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY
1988 – 1993
SERVICES
TRADE
MANUFACTURING
TRANS. COMM. UTIL
CONSTRUCTION
FIN. INS. REAL EST
SELF-EMPLOYED
LOCAL GOV'T
FEDERAL GOV'T
STATE GOV'T
MINING
AGRICULTURE
0
5
10
15
20
25
30
35
NEW JOBS (000's)
(TOTAL = 95,420)

CHART 3
UTAH – STATEWIDE
EMPLOYMENT PROJECTIONS BY MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY
1988 – 1993



(TOTAL 1988=743,120 1993=838,540)

CHART 4
UTAH – STATEWIDE
NEW JOBS BY MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY
1988 – 1993



(TOTAL NEW JOBS = 95,420)

TABLE 1. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE IN UTAH

	Feb. 1988(f)	Feb. 1987	% Change	Jan. 1988(p)	Jan. 1987	% Change	Dec. 1987(r)	Dec. 1986	% Change
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	**757,800**	749,600	1.1	758,600	747,000	1.6	759,000	763,000	—0.5
Employed	**708,200**	693,200	2.2	707,700	692,300	2.2	714,500	717,400	—0.4
Unemployed	**49,600**	56,300	—11.9	51,000	54,700	—6.8	44,500	45,600	—2.4
Percent of Labor Force	**6.5**	7.5	—	6.7	7.3	—	5.9	6.0	—
Percent of Labor Force Seasonally Adjusted	**5.7**	6.5	—	5.8	6.4	—	5.9	5.9	—

f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 2. EMPLOYEES ON NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLLS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH
(Numbers in Thousands)

	Feb. 1988(f)	Feb. 1987	% Change	Jan. 1988(p)	Jan. 1987	% Change	Dec. 1987(r)	Dec. 1986	% Change
Total	**638.6**	627.6	1.8	636.0	625.3	1.7	652.9	644.8	1.3
Mining	**8.0**	7.6	5.3	8.2	7.7	6.5	8.5	8.1	4.9
Metal Mining	**2.9**	2.5	16.0	2.9	2.4	20.8	2.9	2.4	20.8
Bituminous Coal Mining	**2.7**	2.6	3.8	2.7	2.6	3.8	2.7	2.7	0.0
Other Mining & Quarrying	**2.4**	2.5	—4.0	2.6	2.7	—3.7	2.9	3.0	—3.3
Contract Construction	**19.5**	24.0	—18.8	20.5	25.0	—18.0	25.3	29.5	—14.2
Manufacturing	**93.7**	88.8	5.5	93.9	88.7	5.9	95.8	90.9	5.4
Durable Goods	**63.1**	60.1	5.0	63.5	60.2	5.5	64.4	61.2	5.2
Primary Metals	**4.5**	2.5	80.0	4.5	2.7	66.7	4.7	2.4	95.8
Fabricated Metals & Machinery, Exc. Elec.	**17.7**	18.0	—1.7	17.7	18.0	—1.7	18.1	18.7	—3.2
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	**8.1**	7.9	2.5	8.1	7.9	2.5	8.2	8.6	—4.7
Transportation Equipment	**16.0**	15.1	6.0	16.0	14.9	7.4	16.1	14.7	9.5
Other Durable Goods	**16.8**	16.6	1.2	16.9	16.7	1.2	17.3	16.8	3.0
Non-Durable Goods	**30.6**	28.8	6.3	30.4	28.5	6.7	31.4	29.7	5.7
Food & Kindred Products	**10.1**	9.6	5.2	10.0	9.5	5.3	10.7	10.3	3.9
Textile & Apparel Products	**5.9**	5.5	7.3	5.9	5.5	7.3	5.9	5.8	1.7
Chemical & Petroleum Products	**3.7**	3.4	8.8	3.7	3.4	8.8	3.7	3.4	8.8
Other Non-Durable Goods	**10.9**	10.3	5.8	10.8	10.2	5.9	11.1	10.3	7.8
Trans., Comm., Pub. Util.	**37.6**	37.1	1.3	37.4	36.9	1.4	38.4	37.9	1.3
Railroad Transportation	**2.6**	3.1	—16.1	2.6	3.1	—16.1	2.7	3.2	—15.6
Other Transportation	**20.6**	18.8	9.6	20.4	18.6	9.7	21.0	19.2	9.4
Comm., & Elect., Gas & Pipeline	**14.4**	15.2	—5.3	14.4	15.2	—5.3	14.7	15.5	—5.2
Trade	**148.8**	149.5	—0.5	149.7	150.4	—0.5	157.8	159.8	—1.3
Wholesale Trade	**34.6**	34.6	0.0	34.1	34.5	—1.2	34.7	36.2	—4.1
Retail Trade	**114.2**	115.0	—0.7	115.6	115.9	—0.3	123.1	123.6	—0.4
Building Materials	**4.6**	4.8	—4.2	4.7	4.9	—4.1	4.9	5.1	—3.9
Food Stores	**21.7**	21.3	1.9	21.9	21.4	2.3	22.6	22.4	0.9
Automotive Dealers & Service Stations	**13.0**	13.4	—3.0	13.0	13.4	—3.0	13.3	13.7	—2.9
Eating & Drinking Places	**36.2**	37.1	—2.4	35.8	36.6	—2.2	37.8	38.2	—1.0
Other Retail	**38.7**	38.4	0.8	40.2	39.7	1.3	44.5	44.2	0.7
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	**33.8**	33.6	0.6	33.5	33.2	0.9	33.8	33.3	1.5
Services	**153.7**	142.8	7.6	151.2	141.2	7.1	151.0	141.6	6.6
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	**9.9**	10.4	—4.8	9.8	10.2	—3.9	9.6	9.8	—2.0
Personal Business Services & Amusements	**55.7**	49.7	12.1	55.2	49.1	12.4	55.1	49.9	10.4
Medical & Other Health Services	**41.0**	38.6	6.2	40.7	38.3	6.3	40.4	37.6	7.4
Educational Services & Nonprofit Organ.	**33.5**	32.2	4.0	33.3	31.8	4.7	33.5	32.2	4.0
Legal & Miscellaneous Services	**12.3**	11.9	3.4	12.2	11.8	3.4	12.4	12.0	3.3
Agricultural Services	**1.3**	1.3	0.0	1.3	1.3	0.0	1.5	1.5	0.0
Government	**143.5**	144.4	—0.6	141.6	142.2	—0.4	142.3	143.6	—0.9
Federal Government	**39.6**	40.5	—2.2	39.1	39.9	—2.0	39.1	40.1	—2.5
U.S. Federal Defense	**21.8**	22.9	—4.8	21.9	22.9	—4.4	22.0	23.1	—4.8
Other Federal Government	**17.8**	17.6	1.1	17.2	17.0	1.2	17.1	17.0	0.6
State Government	**38.8**	39.3	—1.3	38.0	38.4	—1.0	37.7	38.5	—2.1
State Education	**21.8**	22.0	—0.9	21.0	21.2	—0.9	20.9	21.2	—1.4
Other State Government	**17.0**	17.3	—1.7	17.0	17.2	—1.2	16.8	17.4	—3.4
Local Government	**65.1**	64.6	0.8	64.5	64.0	0.8	65.5	65.1	0.6
Local Education	**42.5**	41.8	1.7	42.1	41.4	1.7	42.4	41.6	1.9
Other Local Government	**22.6**	22.8	—0.9	22.4	22.6	—0.9	23.1	23.5	—1.7
Labor – Management Disputes	**0**	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	—

Note: Labor disputes are added into civilian labor force totals, but are excluded from nonagricultural payroll job totals.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 3. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF UTAH'S POPULATION AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS BY INDUSTRY
(Numbers in Thousands, Seasonally Adjusted)

	Feb. '88 (f)	Feb. '87	% Change	Jan. '88 (p)	Dec. '87 (r)	Nov. '87	Oct. '87	Sept. '87	Aug. '87	July '87	June '87
TOTAL POPULATION[1]	**1,685.2**	1,684.2	0.1	1,684.0	1,683.0	1,682.0	1,681.0	1,680.0	1,679.0	1,678.0	1,677.0
Civilian Noninstitutional Population 16 Years & Older[1]	**1,126.7**	1,125.7	0.1	1,125.8	1,124.8	1,123.8	1,122.8	1,121.8	1,120.8	1,119.8	1,118.8
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	**768.6**	759.2	1.2	767.4	756.2	754.1	754.6	754.8	755.2	752.8	773.2
Participation Rate	**68.2**	67.4	0.0	68.2	67.2	67.1	67.2	67.3	67.4	67.2	69.1
TOTAL EMPLOYED PERSONS	**724.9**	709.7	2.2	723.2	711.9	710.1	711.0	708.1	706.3	704.8	721.6
Employment Ratio[2]	**64.3**	63.0	0.0	64.2	63.3	63.2	63.3	63.1	63.0	62.9	64.5
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	**43.6**	49.6	−12.0	44.2	44.2	44.0	43.6	46.8	48.9	47.9	51.6
Unemployment Rate	**5.7**	6.5	0.0	5.8	5.9	5.8	5.8	6.2	6.5	6.4	6.7
NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE	**358.1**	366.5	−2.3	358.4	368.6	369.7	368.2	367.0	365.6	367.0	345.6
NONAGRICULTURAL JOB INDEX[4]	**132.8**	133.0	−0.2	132.3	133.3	133.2	133.2	133.2	135.2	134.8	134.2
NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS[5]	**650.9**	640.4	1.6	650.1	640.5	638.8	638.7	640.6	639.7	639.9	642.2
Mining	**7.7**	7.2	6.5	7.8	8.6	8.4	8.4	8.1	8.2	8.2	8.1
Contract Construction	**22.5**	27.7	−18.9	23.3	25.6	24.9	25.3	26.4	27.5	27.9	28.1
Manufacturing	**95.4**	90.4	5.5	95.7	94.9	93.8	93.2	93.0	94.0	93.8	93.1
Durable Goods	**64.3**	61.1	5.1	64.7	63.7	63.2	62.9	62.8	63.8	63.7	63.3
Nondurable Goods	**31.1**	29.3	6.3	31.1	31.1	30.6	30.3	30.1	30.2	30.1	29.8
Trans., Comm., & Publ. Util.	**38.3**	37.8	1.4	38.2	37.9	38.4	38.2	37.6	37.3	37.5	37.7
Trade	**153.6**	154.3	−0.5	153.3	151.3	150.9	151.1	154.7	156.3	156.2	155.9
Wholesale	**35.2**	35.3	−0.1	34.8	34.3	34.1	34.4	36.2	36.3	36.4	36.3
Retail	**118.3**	119.1	−0.6	118.5	117.0	116.8	116.7	118.5	120.0	119.8	119.6
Finance, Ins., & Real Est.	**34.4**	34.2	0.7	34.3	33.2	33.4	33.6	33.5	33.7	34.0	34.0
Services	**156.2**	145.0	7.7	155.0	148.0	148.3	148.3	145.3	144.4	144.8	144.1
Government	**142.8**	143.7	−0.6	142.5	141.0	140.8	140.5	142.1	138.2	137.5	141.0
Federal	**40.0**	40.9	−2.2	39.8	39.6	39.4	39.3	39.3	39.5	39.1	39.2
State	**38.0**	38.4	−1.1	37.7	37.1	37.2	36.9	37.8	36.9	36.6	37.2
Local	**64.8**	64.3	0.7	64.9	64.4	64.2	64.4	65.0	61.8	61.8	64.6

[1] Figures represent estimated trends; not seasonally adjusted.
[2] Represents the employed portion of the population, 16 years and older, by place of residence.
[3] Includes individual nonagricultural proprietors, unpaid family workers, and employees of private households.
[4] Base year 1977 = 100.
[5] Includes full- and part-time jobs, including multiple jobs held by the same person by place of work.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 4. DISTRIBUTION OF NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT BY SEX, AND PRODUCTION WORKERS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH
(Employment in Thousands)

	Male			Female			Production Workers	
	Jan. 1988(p)	% Change from Jan. '87	% Distribution	Jan. 1988(p)	% Change from Jan. '87	% Distribution	Jan. 1988(p)	% of Industry
TOTAL	**361.5**	3.2	100.0	**274.5**	−0.2	100.0	**NA**	NA
Mining	**7.7**	6.9	2.1	**0.5**	0.0	0.2	**6.3**	76.8
Contract Construction	**18.2**	−18.8	5.0	**2.3**	−11.5	0.8	**16.3**	79.5
Manufacturing	**64.5**	6.4	17.8	**29.4**	4.6	10.7	**61.5**	65.5
Durable Goods	**45.9**	7.5	12.7	**17.6**	0.6	6.4	**40.7**	64.1
Nondurable Goods	**18.6**	3.9	5.1	**11.8**	11.3	4.3	**20.8**	68.4
Transportation, Commun., & Pub. Util.	**25.9**	0.8	7.2	**11.5**	2.7	4.2	**27.5**	73.5
Total Trade	**79.4**	−1.0	22.0	**70.3**	0.1	25.6	**132.3**	88.4
Wholesale Trade	**24.1**	−3.2	6.7	**10.0**	4.2	3.6	**28.7**	84.2
Retail Trade	**55.3**	−0.0	15.3	**60.3**	−0.5	22.0	**103.6**	89.6
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	**14.2**	6.8	3.9	**19.3**	−3.0	7.0	**25.5**	76.1
Services	**72.0**	9.3	19.9	**79.2**	5.2	28.9	**114.4**	75.7
Total Government	**79.6**	6.1	22.0	**62.0**	−7.9	22.6	**NA**	NA
Federal Government	**25.0**	−3.8	6.9	**14.1**	1.4	5.1	**NA**	NA
U.S. Department of Defense	**15.4**	−4.3	4.3	**6.5**	−4.4	2.4	**NA**	NA
Other Federal Government	**9.6**	−3.0	2.7	**7.6**	7.0	2.8	**NA**	NA
State Government	**20.3**	13.4	5.6	**17.7**	−13.7	6.4	**NA**	NA
State Education	**13.3**	10.8	3.7	**7.7**	−16.3	2.8	**NA**	NA
Other State Government	**7.0**	18.6	1.9	**10.0**	−11.5	3.6	**NA**	NA
Local Government	**34.3**	10.3	9.5	**30.2**	−8.2	11.0	**NA**	NA
Local Education	**19.8**	23.8	5.5	**22.3**	−12.2	8.1	**NA**	NA
Other Local Government	**14.5**	−4.0	4.0	**7.9**	5.3	2.9	**NA**	NA

p = preliminary.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 5. LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT IN UTAH'S METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
(Numbers in Thousands)

	Salt Lake - Ogden[1]					Provo - Orem[2]				
	Feb. '88(f)	Feb. '87	% Chg.	Jan. '88(p)	Dec. '87(r)	Feb. '88(f)	Feb. '87	% Chg.	Jan. '88(p)	Dec. '87(r)
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	500.1	497.1	0.6	504.8	505.4	100.0	98.2	1.8	98.9	99.3
Employed	470.5	464.8	1.2	473.0	477.0	93.7	89.3	4.9	92.6	93.9
Unemployed	29.6	32.3	—8.4	31.8	28.4	6.3	8.9	—29.2	6.3	5.4
Percent of Labor Force	5.9	6.5	0.0	6.3	5.6	6.3	9.0	0.0	6.4	5.4
Total Nonagricultural Jobs	444.2	438.5	1.3	443.0	455.2	74.7	72.7	2.8	74.0	76.5
Mining	2.7	2.3	17.4	2.8	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Contract Construction	13.9	17.5	—20.6	14.8	18.2	1.7	2.2	—22.7	1.9	2.3
Manufacturing	62.8	60.5	3.8	63.1	63.9	10.4	9.9	5.1	10.5	10.9
Durable Goods	43.2	42.1	2.6	43.3	43.8	6.9	6.6	4.5	7.2	7.4
Nondurable Goods	19.6	18.4	6.5	19.8	20.1	3.5	3.3	6.1	3.3	3.5
Transp., Commun., & Pub. Util.	28.9	28.5	1.4	28.8	29.6	2.7	2.6	3.8	2.7	2.7
Total Trade	109.5	110.1	—0.5	110.2	116.4	15.1	15.2	—0.7	15.1	16.4
Wholesale Trade	29.7	29.7	0.0	29.3	30.0	1.9	1.9	0.0	1.8	1.9
Retail Trade	79.8	80.4	—0.7	80.9	86.4	13.2	13.3	—0.8	13.3	14.5
Finance, Insurance, & Real Est.	27.6	27.4	0.7	27.3	27.7	2.3	2.3	0.0	2.3	2.4
Services	104.0	96.7	7.5	102.5	102.7	29.0	27.0	7.4	28.2	28.3
Total Government	94.8	95.5	—0.7	93.5	93.7	13.5	13.5	0.0	13.3	13.5

[1] Includes Salt Lake, Davis, and Weber counties.
[2] Provo - Orem is Utah County.
Note: f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised. Detail may not add to totals because of independent rounding.
Forecast unemployment rates are advance estimates consistent with BLS approved procedures. Forecast rates should not be used for federal funding applications.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 6. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND COMPONENTS IN UTAH BY PLANNING DISTRICT AND COUNTY

Planning District and County	Not Seas. Adj. Unemployment Rate				Civilian Labor Force			Nonag. Wage and Salary Jobs		
	Feb.'88(f)	Jan.'88(p)	Dec. '87(r)	Feb.'87	Feb.'88(f)	Feb.'87	% Change	Feb.'88(f)	Feb.'87	% Change
State Total	6.5	6.7	5.9	7.5	757,760	749,590	1.1	638,590	627,640	1.7
Bear River	4.6	5.0	4.1	5.2	47,380	45,480	4.2	39,510	37,700	4.8
Box Elder	4.3	4.9	3.6	4.9	17,400	16,260	7.0	15,160	13,910	9.0
Cache	4.7	5.0	4.4	5.3	29,360	28,610	2.6	24,080	23,510	2.4
Rich	6.2	6.1	4.3	6.4	620	610	1.6	270	280	—3.6
Wasatch Front	6.0	6.3	5.6	6.6	512,560	509,820	0.5	454,610	449,010	1.2
North	6.5	6.7	6.2	7.1	152,730	152,030	0.5	112,270	112,140	0.1
Davis	5.4	5.5	5.9	6.9	76,970	77,260	—0.4	50,670	51,210	1.1
Morgan	9.0	7.1	8.1	9.8	1,590	1,640	—3.0	830	880	—5.7
Weber	7.5	8.0	6.4	7.4	74,170	73,130	1.4	60,770	60,050	1.2
South	5.7	6.1	5.4	6.3	359,830	357,790	0.6	342,340	336,870	1.6
Salt Lake	5.7	6.1	5.4	6.2	348,950	346,720	0.6	332,670	327,160	1.7
Tooele	6.9	7.2	5.8	8.9	10,870	11,070	—1.8	9,670	9,710	—0.4
Mountainlands	6.5	6.8	5.8	9.1	113,100	110,920	2.0	84,760	82,190	3.1
Summit	5.8	6.1	7.6	6.6	8,950	8,680	3.1	7,940	7,670	3.5
Utah	6.3	6.4	5.4	9.0	99,940	98,170	1.8	74,770	72,540	3.1
Wasatch	13.6	12.9	11.4	17.0	4,210	4,070	3.4	2,050	1,980	3.5
Central	13.5	13.0	9.4	14.2	21,750	21,550	0.9	13,610	13,590	0.1
Juab	16.2	15.2	13.8	24.1	1,890	2,010	—6.0	1,350	1,310	3.1
Millard	7.4	8.3	7.4	8.9	5,760	5,990	—3.8	3,470	3,640	—4.7
Piute	14.1	17.2	11.8	14.9	430	380	13.2	200	190	5.3
Sanpete	21.6	20.4	11.1	19.4	6,420	5,990	7.2	3,490	3,420	2.0
Sevier	9.4	9.3	7.7	10.6	6,370	6,300	1.1	4,730	4,650	1.7
Wayne	16.3	13.0	11.4	18.6	880	880	0.0	370	380	—2.6
Southwestern	7.7	7.1	6.2	7.7	30,150	28,770	4.8	20,710	20,160	2.7
Beaver	7.4	6.6	6.6	6.8	2,190	1,930	13.5	1,300	1,230	5.7
Garfield	21.8	21.8	18.4	23.2	1,420	1,380	2.9	1,110	1,050	5.7
Iron	6.2	5.8	5.3	7.4	8,520	8,150	4.5	6,420	6,250	2.7
Kane	17.5	13.3	8.5	13.6	2,280	2,100	8.6	1,170	1,130	3.5
Washington	5.9	5.6	5.2	5.7	15,740	15,210	3.5	10,710	10,500	2.0
Uintah Basin	13.5	11.8	10.1	18.7	14,250	14,350	—0.7	10,090	9,790	3.1
Daggett	1.9	2.1	2.9	4.2	360	340	5.9	250	250	0.0
Duchesne	18.4	15.1	12.8	23.5	5,420	5,380	0.7	3,690	3,460	6.6
Uintah	10.8	10.1	8.6	16.2	8,470	8,630	—1.9	6,150	6,080	1.2
Southeastern	12.6	11.4	9.7	13.0	18,610	18,710	—0.5	15,320	15,190	0.9
Carbon	10.5	9.0	8.3	12.0	8,620	8,850	—2.6	7,350	7,290	0.8
Emery	15.5	14.2	12.8	15.9	3,690	3,760	—1.9	3,360	3,380	—0.6
Grand	17.3	14.7	12.5	17.2	2,710	2,570	5.4	1,800	1,750	2.9
San Juan	11.2	11.7	7.9	9.5	3,590	3,530	1.7	2,810	2,770	1.4

Note: f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Forecast unemployment rates are advance estimates consistent with BLS approved procedures. Forecast rates should not be used for federal funding applications.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 7. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SALT LAKE-OGDEN LABOR AREA

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Jan.(p) 1988	Dec.(r) 1987	Jan. 1987	Jan.(p) 1988	Dec.(r) 1987	Jan. 1987	Jan.(p) 1988	Dec.(r) 1986	Jan. 1987
MINING	$551.46	$518.18	$550.84	45.5	42.3	42.9	$12.12	$12.25	$12.84
MANUFACTURING	404.81	408.59	395.34	40.2	40.9	40.3	10.07	9.99	9.81
Durable Goods	416.16	415.52	408.65	40.8	41.1	40.5	10.20	10.11	10.09
Nondurable Goods	376.16	390.67	362.98	38.7	40.4	39.8	9.72	9.67	9.12
TRADE	246.45	245.23	236.34	31.0	31.2	30.3	7.95	7.86	7.80
Wholesale Trade	439.42	422.08	398.32	40.8	39.3	38.3	10.77	10.74	10.40
Retail Trade	182.27	188.47	181.88	27.7	28.6	27.6	6.58	6.59	6.59
AVERAGE	320.26	314.76	308.49	34.4	34.4	33.9	9.31	9.15	9.10

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 8. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN UTAH

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Jan.(p) 1988	Dec.(r) 1987	Jan. 1987	Jan.(p) 1988	Dec.(r) 1987	Jan. 1987	Jan.(p) 1988	Dec.(r) 1987	Jan. 1987
MINING	$656.68	$635.91	$611.10	44.4	45.1	42.0	$14.79	$14.10	$14.55
Metal Mining	601.22	556.61	569.49	44.7	41.2	41.0	13.45	13.51	13.89
Bituminous Coal Mining	733.50	791.54	681.67	45.0	47.2	40.6	16.30	16.77	16.79
MANUFACTURING	390.64	408.63	381.52	39.3	40.7	37.7	9.94	10.04	10.12
Durable Goods	407.55	428.49	389.75	39.8	41.4	36.7	10.24	10.35	10.62
Primary Metal Industries	512.74	624.70	551.95	39.2	45.4	40.2	13.08	13.76	13.73
Fabricated Metal Prod. & Mach.	408.62	409.50	367.73	41.4	42.0	37.6	9.87	9.75	9.78
Transportation Equipment	551.69	575.52	481.91	41.7	43.6	36.9	13.23	13.20	13.06
Nondurable Goods	357.34	369.42	364.32	38.3	39.3	39.6	9.33	9.40	9.20
Food & Kindred Products	340.45	339.30	354.78	38.6	37.7	40.5	8.82	9.00	8.76
Chemicals & Petroleum Products	508.99	514.23	548.70	40.3	40.3	41.6	12.63	12.76	13.19
TRADE	223.20	225.34	221.68	29.8	30.7	29.4	7.49	7.34	7.54
Wholesale Trade	411.06	406.62	386.53	39.0	38.8	37.6	10.54	10.48	10.28
Retail Trade	170.54	176.70	175.07	27.2	28.5	27.1	6.27	6.20	6.46
Food Stores	208.80	209.38	211.03	29.0	29.0	27.3	7.20	7.22	7.73
Other Retail	188.21	196.56	178.57	29.0	31.4	28.3	6.49	6.26	6.31
AVERAGE	313.24	315.33	303.40	33.9	34.5	32.8	9.24	9.14	9.25

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 9. EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES IN UTAH

	THIS YEAR			YEAR AGO		
	Forecast Feb. '88	Preliminary Jan. '88	Final Dec. '87	Final Feb. '87	Final Jan. '87	Final Dec. '86
Number of New Nonfarm Jobs Listed	7,044	8,683	7,065	5,058	6,235	5,073
Job Openings Unfilled Last Month	13,484	13,289	12,813	9,268	9,134	8,807
Total Number of Nonfarm Jobs Available	20,528	21,972	19,878	14,326	15,369	13,880
Number of New Applications for Jobs	7,229	9,913	6,957	6,779	9,296	6,524
Total Nonfarm Job Placements	6,969	7,798	7,020	4,809	5,381	4,844
Initial Claims (Key Week)	1,300	2,066	2,013	1,261	2,138	2,455
Weeks Claimed (Key Week)	16,579	15,851	11,254	21,295	20,648	14,607
Monthly Insured Unemployment Rate (Key Week)	2.82	2.69	1.87	3.69	3.55	2.43
Amount of Unemployment Compensation Paid	$9,359,000	$7,744,301	$6,977,143	$11,871,322	$11,166,701	$10,499,817

Note: All claims data include Regular UI, UCFE, and UCX, claims only.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 10. CURRENT PRICE INDEXES — UNITED STATES

Item	Index			% Change	
	Jan. '88	Dec. '87	Jan. '87	From Last Month	Jan. '87 to Jan. '88
CONSUMER PRICES: (1982 - 84 = 100)					
ALL ITEMS (CPI-W[1])	114.5	114.2	110.0	0.3	4.1
ALL ITEMS (CPI-U[2])	115.7	115.4	111.3	0.3	4.0
Food and Beverages	115.7	114.8	112.1	0.8	3.2
Food at Home	114.1	112.8	109.9	1.2	3.8
Housing	116.2	115.6	111.9	0.5	3.8
Rent Residential	126.0	125.6	121.3	0.3	3.9
Fuel and Other Util.	102.4	102.0	101.1	0.4	1.3
Medical Care	134.4	133.1	126.6	1.0	6.2
Apparel and Upkeep	110.4	112.7	105.6	—2.0	4.5
Transportation	107.1	107.6	102.6	—0.5	4.4
Gasoline	79.5	81.8	72.7	—2.8	9.4
Energy[3]	87.4	88.3	83.9	—1.0	4.2
Purchasing Power of Consumer Dollar: 1982 - 84 = $1.00	**$.864**	**$.866**	**$.899**	**—0.2**	**—3.9**
PRODUCER PRICES: (1982 = 100)					
ALL COMMODITIES	104.5	104.1	NA	0.4	NA
Finished Goods	106.2	105.7	104.0	0.5	2.1
Intermediate Materials	104.2	103.7	98.9	0.5	5.4
Crude Materials	93.4	94.3	89.0	—1.0	4.9

[1] Consumer Price Index — Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers.
[2] Consumer Price Index — All Urban Consumers.
[3] Energy is a special group index consisting of prices paid for the following: Fuel Oil, Coal, Bottled Gas, Electricity, Gasoline, and Motor Oil and Coolant. (It is not one of the components of the "All Items" as its subcomponents are already included.)
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEXES ARE CHANGED TO NEW REFERENCE BASE

Beginning with the release of data for January 1988 in February 1988, most Consumer Price Indexes have shifted to a new reference base year. All indexes currently expressed on a base of 1967 = 100, or any other base through December 1981, have been rebased to 1982-84 = 100. Only indexes with a base later than December 1981 have maintained their current bases. This base change was reviewed by the Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards, Office of Management and Budget, and is in keeping with the Government's long standing policy to update index bases periodically. Selection of the 1982-84 period was made to coincide with the updated expenditure weights, which are based upon data tabulated from the Consumer Expenditure Surveys for 1982, 1983, and 1984. The last previous rebasing of CPI data occurred in February 1971, when the current 1967 base was substituted for the former 1957-59 base. Historical data for each CPI series on the new base are available from the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). For the convenience of users, the BLS will continue to publish all items indexes for the U.S. city average, and for the individual local areas for which CPIs are published, on their former official reference base (1967 = 100 in most cases).

Conversion factors and an accompanying Fact Sheet on rebasing are available from BLS. Dividing by one of these factors will rebase the related index series from its current 1982-84 base to its previous reference base. (Users should note: Because of rounding effects, there may be occasional minor differences between the final rebased index and the result obtained using the conversion factor.)

PRODUCER PRICE INDEXES ARE CHANGED TO NEW REFERENCE BASE

Beginning with this report for January 1988 data, many important Producer Price Indexes have been changed to a new reference base year, 1982 = 100. Until now, the standard index base was 1967 = 100. The January 1988 value for the Producer Price Index for Finished Goods on the 1982 base is 106.2, indicating that producer prices in January were only about 6 percent higher than they were in 1982 — about five years ago.

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